





Meeting the Liberty Party in Buxton held a meeting and nominated their candidates for town officers; and in doing this they adhered strictly to Liberty and Temperance principles, nominating no man that was unsafe on the Presidential question. The democrats also made their nomination, and the Whigs theirs. At the first meeting the Liberty Party candidate for Town Clerk was chosen, and a Whig Moderator; after balloting for Selectmen the meeting was adjourned without making choice of Selectmen. At the second meeting after balloting six times for 1st Selectmen, and making several attempts at a union the meeting was adjourned without accomplishing any thing. Immediately after the adjournment the old political parties met in convention for the purpose of forming a union. This union resulting in a quarrel between the Whigs and Democrats, because some few of the whigs wished to acknowledge the existence of the Liberty Party, and the Democrats not being willing to acknowledge its existence, although it had held the balance of power for two years in town, therefore the Whigs took their hats and filed off into another convention leaving the Democrats alone, who after considerable quarreling and trouble succeeded in making a nomination, consisting of two democrats and one whig, acting in part on anti-Temperance principles. The Whigs in their caucus in connexion with a majority of the Abolitionists selected one candidate from each party; viz. one Whig, one Abolitionist and one Democrat, all of them temperance men; also nominating an abolitionist for Town Treasurer. At the next meeting this nomination was elected and the Democratic Anti-Temperance nomination defeated. And here we see the victory of the whig party, it consists in just this; giving up their regular nomination, giving the Liberty Party one Selectman, Town Clerk and Town Treasurer all gentlemen of the regular Liberty Party nomination; giving the democrats one Selectman a gentleman who was one of the Selectmen last year, and taking one Selectman themselves and a Moderator of the Meeting who was elected on purely temperance principles and sustained by the liberty party in connexion with the temperance part of the Democratic Party. In this election the Liberty Party has in no way compromised its principles or joined with any party. Its object was to show the great political parties that pro slavery principles and intemperance could not rule the town of Buxton. They have succeeded beyond the expectation of all, they have triumphed over party spirit and intemperance, and placed the town in excellent order for the elections next September and November. In conclusion I will say that from the high hopes I have heard expressed, I have reason to suppose that the whig party could accomplish greater victories than this in Buxton, and was not under the necessity of resorting to such means as this; but if I am not much mistaken, before next November although that party may find favor in the eyes of Southern tyrants, yet in the Northern States it will be driven to greater extremities than even this of reporting a whig victory in Buxton.

TRUTH.

Buxton, April 8, 1844.

For the Liberty Standard.

MR. WILLEY:

With deep regret sir I am obliged to inform you, and the other friends of the slave that the meeting of the Lincoln Liberty Association adjourned to Boothbay 20th and 21st of March, was not attended by any from abroad. We were sadly disappointed in not seeing Br. Cone and others also. Not a solitary soul from other towns. The travelling, to be sure, was extremely bad; neither sleighing nor wheeling. This I suppose will account in part at least for non attendance on the part of the friends of the cause. Now I think it will be necessary for the committee of the Association to appoint another meeting immediately in some central part of the county, and let all the friends go up. We have a few sincere friends to the down trodden and abused slave, to moral and political reform, to civil liberty and equal rights, even in this town. They are endeavoring to do something for the cause of bleeding humanity, by pleading for the oppressed, by circulating tracts, a small quantity of which we have obtained, and other anti slavery documents. But we need help from abroad, to call out the attention of the people, and to rally the friends to greater decision and more efficient action in behalf of the oppressed. We need Sir a thorough lecturer among us, who will clearly and forcibly lay the claims of the subject before the people. This being done I think we might have many more friends and advocates to the cause of human liberty. Sir, can you not come yourself to our aid? or send some one to lecture with us? Cannot we have a visit from one of the Mr. Clarks? We have many prejudices about the sea board, and it wants a giant spirit to beat down the massive fortifications, especially party prejudice and attachments. Party attachments keep many, I believe Sir from embracing the true principles of republicanism—the principles of our great and beloved Washington. I most firmly believe that ultimate triumph will crown our labors. We have many of the wise, good and great, throughout the world on our side. Yes, we have the truth and the God of the Universe for us, and sure I am that God has no attribute that can take sides with slavery.

N. J. K.

Boothbay, April 7, 1844.

LETTER FROM ELD. WHITNEY.

BROTHER WILLEY:

I have just returned from a lecturing tour, having been absent three weeks. I have held public meetings in five towns, and addressed congregations assembled nearly twenty times. In some of those towns, but very little had been done in the anti-slavery cause, and some of the leading men were unwilling that any thing should be done. But more or less of the people were disposed to come and hear. Judging from observation and experience I came to the conclusion that there never has been a time when there was so much deep thinking on the subject of American

Slavery since the cause has been agitated in our country as at the present. Many of the people begin to yield to the force of conviction, that neither the Bible, nor the Constitution, sustains slavery, more especially when their attention as politicians is directed to the Bible to find lessons of instruction respecting the character and qualifications of rulers, that he that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God,—which also clearly implies the duty of electors, although for many years in this respect we have cast the lot of the Lord behind us, as though we had quite forgotten that every one of us, in the language of holy writ, must give account of himself to God, how we discharge our civil and political duties, as well as in all other things. But shall we continue to go on thus regardless of the divine requisitions until we meet the fate of other wicked nations who like us have hitherto trodden down God's poor with the iron hoof of oppression. No, we hope for better things. There is a spirit abroad in our land which will not consent to sacrifice principle for gain—a spirit which seeks to be pure from the blood of all men by a bold and christian avowal of truth—a spirit which will not hide God's eternal principles of right and wrong, but will stand erect in the storm of human passion, prejudice and interest, holding forth the light of truth in the midst of a crooked and perverse generation—a spirit which will never slumber nor sleep till slavery is no longer to stain our land with blood. For this I will continue to pray.

S. WHITNEY.

#### CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The Cumberland County Anti-Slavery Convention assembled at the Town house in New Gloucester, on Wednesday the 3d day of April, 1844, at 10 o'clock A. M.—The Convention was called to order by Z. Humphrey of North Yarmouth, the President of the Convention. The Secretary not being present, Thomas Haskell of New Gloucester was appointed to act as secretary of the meeting.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Crafts of Danville. On motion, a committee, consisting of the following persons, was appointed to bring forward business for the meeting; Gen. Fessenden of Portland, Reuben Maxfield of North Yarmouth, and L. D. Strout of Raymond. The Convention was addressed by different gentlemen, on the subject of American Slavery, till half past 12 o'clock, when Gen. Fessenden of the committee of arrangements, reported a series of resolutions. Report accepted. After which the Convention listened to a Liberty song from the choir, when they adjourned till two o'clock.

Wednesday 2 o'clock, P. M.

The President in the chair. Prayer by Rev. J. Ricker of New Gloucester. Song by the Choir. The Convention then proceeded to a consideration of the resolutions, reported by the business committee. Mr. Kerr, a young gentleman from the State of Alabama was called for, who favored the Convention with very interesting remarks of some length; when Gen. Fessenden took the floor, and in a clear, plain and impressive speech of two and half hours advocated the sentiments contained in the resolutions, after which the Convention adjourned till 7 o'clock.

7 o'clock, Evening.

The President in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Crafts, Liberty hymn by the Choir. On motion, Voted that any gentlemen present at the meeting, whether friendly or hostile to the objects of this meeting, be invited to take part in its deliberations. The subject of the resolutions was again resumed. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Crafts, Gen. Fessenden, and Mr. Humphrey. The Resolutions were as follows:

Resolved, That slavery as it exists in the United States, is the great antagonist of the principles of Liberty for which our fathers fought, and laid down their lives to sustain. And for the following among other reasons.

1st. It is calculated to bring into contempt, the great and fundamental principle, in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are born free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

2d. It is opposed to all the principles of justice and humanity.

3d. It has justly brought the professions of the people of the United States, of attachment to free Institutions, into contempt with all the civilized world, and branded us a nation of hypocrites.

4th. It has been, from the organization of the government making encroachments on the free principles, and just rights of the people of the free States, till at length it has prostrated and trampled under foot, the freedom of speech and the press, and the sacred right of Petition.

5th. It is calculated to destroy the union of the United States, and must if not speedily put an end to, result in the consummation of that great calamity, or in the still more direful one, of making the whole of the free States, the bondmen of the slaveholding States.

6th. To sustain slavery, we are now brought to the immediately pending hazard of having the Piratical State of Texas incorporated with the United States, which is in fact a dissolution of the Union.

7th. Slavery is opposed to all the principles of morality; and the fearful evidence which we have in the duels and assassinations, and gambling riots, with the almost universal prevalence of Lynch Law, in the slaveholding states, should satisfy all thinking men of the truth of the proposition.

And therefore Resolved, That Slavery ought immediately to cease in our country. The above resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the Convention adjourned.

Thursday morning, 9 o'clock. The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. The President in the chair. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Shepley of New Gloucester. Liberty song by the Choir, after which the chairman of the committee of Arrangements reported the following Resolutions for discussion, which were subsequently adopted by the Convention.

Resolved, That since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the Free States so called, have in truth and fact been the effective Slave holders, while the Slave holding States have been the assumed Slave owners.

Resolved, That the Church, in the Free states so called, have, under, as we charitably hope, mistaken views of their duty, as it regards the intrinsic wickedness of American Slavery, and its awful effects in destroying the morals of the people, and opposing and impeding the progress of the Christian Religion, been the 'greatest obstacle to the abolition of slavery.

Resolved, That if the Church in the Free States would come up to their duty on the subject of slavery, and in the spirit of the Gospel would deal with slave holding ministers and church members, as they deal with other ministers and church members who are guilty of other flagrant sins, an end would soon be put to the system of slavery in the United States.

Resolved, That the great instrumentalities in putting an end to slavery, and especially in the District of Columbia and the Territory of Florida, is in the Ballot-Box. And that every man in casting his ballot, performs a moral act for which he is responsible to God in a degree proportioned to the value of the transaction.

Resolved, That the great object of the Liberty Party so called, is to induce their fellow citizens to choose men for rulers, who will rule in the fear of God, and use all their constitutional powers to put an end to slavery, the greatest sin of our land and the greatest antagonist of the progress of free principles and the perpetuity of our free Institutions.

Resolved, That the Liberty Party is the only party, which is seeking to put an end to slavery in our land, and the only party whose action will carry out the great principles of freedom, for which our fathers contended in the revolution.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of all, regardless of party distinction, to unite to bring back our country to those principles of freedom and justice and happiness, to maintain and extend which, this Government was established.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. Kerr of Alabama in somewhat extended remarks, after which Gen. Fessenden addressed the meeting in defence of the sentiments contained in the Resolutions till 12 o'clock when the Convention adjourned.

Thursday half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Convention met according to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Smart. Liberty song by the Choir, after which Gen. Fessenden resumed his remarks on the Resolutions under consideration. After he had concluded his remarks, the meeting was addressed by Dr. Grandin, Mr. Crafts, Mr. Smart and others until half past five o'clock. On motion of Mr. Crafts, Voted, That when this Convention adjourn it adjourn to meet at the Free meeting house in Danville, on Wednesday the 24th day of April inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. After listening to a song by the choir adjourned till 7 o'clock.

Thursday evening, 7 o'clock.

The Convention met agreeably to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Shepley. The Resolutions last reported by the committee of arrangements were then taken up and after some discussion were unanimously adopted.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the Choir of singers for the tasteful manner in which they have performed during the sitting of this Convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the citizens of New Gloucester for their kind entertainment of this Convention during its sitting.

The Convention then adjourned.

THOMAS HASKELL, Sec'y.

THE CASH AND THE LASH.—The Pittsburg Sun, in noticing Cassius M. Clay's emancipation of his slaves, gives the following interesting particulars, which show to some extent how the experiment of making slaves freemen works.

"It is a very common thing in Kentucky for slaveholders to hire out their slaves by the year, or term of years, for so much per month, during which time the owner has no control over them. It seems that Mr. Clay had bound the most of his slaves out in this way, before he had determined to manumit them. As soon as their terms expire, they will be free. In the mean time, he has freed nine, whom he had kept on his farm, and over whom only he has control at present. These, instead of cutting his throat, and running into the free States (as many predict that all slaves will when freed), have gone to work for their former master, the same as hired men do in the free States. He pays them so much per month, and so far, he has experienced no difficulty. He finds that the cash produces much more labor than the lash."

The nomination of Mr. Calhoun, for Secretary of State—the Nullifier—the "Locofoco"—the Free Trader—the impetration of eternal slavery—is highly commended by the National Intelligencer and the N. Y. Tribune! It was confirmed by the Senate unanimously.

The Secretary of State has despatched a letter to Mr. Everett, to enquire of the British Government whether they intend to deliver up those seven fugitive slaves who escaped from Florida to the Bahamas in a boat. It will be remembered that President Tyler sent a vessel of war to the Bahamas to bring them back, but the local authorities refused to deliver them up.

CHARACTERISTIC.—The Whigs of Tippecanoe township, Indiana, recently held a meeting, and promulgated the following declaration of principles:

Resolved, that Henry Clay is the tallest com, has the longest tail, the most rings round it, and the brightest nose too, of any other com in all the American diggins.

GOON, IF TRUE.—We will try it.—We find in Parley's Magazine for April, instant, the following paragraph:

MUSQUITOES.—To get rid of these tormentors, take a few hot coals on a shovel or chafin dish, and burn upon them some brown sugar in your bed-rooms and parlors, and you effectually banish or destroy every musquitoe to the night.

Upwards of 150,000,000 yards of calico are printed in this country annually, which are sold at from six to fifteen cents the running yard.

A GAMBLER MULCTED.—Daws & Guiteau, merchants, New York, have obtained a verdict of \$4,611.87 against Henry Colon, gambling-house keeper, for sums of money won of their clerk, who had stolen it from his employers.

Ephraim Upham, between 60 and 70 years old, was found frozen to death near the railroad at Concord, N. H. March 29.

## LIBERTY STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, APRIL 18, 1844.

"There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; AND THIS, SO FAR AS MY SUFFRAGE WILL GO, SHALL NOT BE WANTING.—George Washington.

### THE LIBERTY TICKET.

NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, A. D. 1844,  
**JAMES G. BIRNEY,**  
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**THOMAS MORRIS,**  
OF OHIO.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JAMES APPLETON.**

### Shall your town be carried for Liberty?

In order to afford you the most effectual means of doing this, we make the following liberal offer, to be continued a short time. We will send the Liberty Standard one year, to new subscribers as follows: with pay in advance.

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| 2 copies for | \$3.00 |
| 4 " "        | 6.00   |
| 5 " "        | 7.00   |
| 7 " "        | 10.00  |
| 10 " "       | 14.00  |

Thus we have put the paper simply at the cost of paper and printing. Club together, procure a quantity, and carry your town for Liberty. Don't delay.

### Fifty Cents, only—See here!

We will send 20 copies of the Liberty Standard to new subscribers six months for FIFTY CENTS A COPY.

Now see your towns carried for liberty.

### QUICK OR YOU'LL LOSE IT!

We have just received 100 copies of "Judge Jay's View of the action of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery and the Slave Trade," with an Appendix by Joshua Leavitt, bringing down the history to the present time. This is the most important anti-slavery book extant. Price 17 cents only! and is to be found at the County Tract Depositories.

☞ We commend Mr. Birney's letter on the annexation of Texas to the particular notice of our readers. For clear, statesman-like views it is not exceeded by any other writer on the subject—and will not be hereafter. While the candidates of servile parties dare not speak lest they should lose votes, north or south, hear the Liberty candidate for the presidency.

The navigation of our river is now active. The Penobscot has been painted, is in the best order, and is now making her regular trips. The Augusta, a new freight steam boat, to run with another of the same description between the Kennebec and Boston, is at our wharves. It is built chiefly by Rufus K. Page Esq. of this town, the principal owner of the Penobscot.

☞ We would strongly urge the friends of liberty to send petitions, largely signed, to congress against annexation. It will do good. We must not neglect to petition because we appeal to the ballot.

POOR DISSENS.—On opening our mail the other morning, out came this "Learned Boy," sensible, neat, spirited, hailing from Hallowell, and the best of it is, it is a liberty paper. Make us another call, young gentleman.

OMISSION.—Speaking last week of Dr. Lafon's estimate, that the increase of heathen at home was about as great as the conversions from heathenism abroad, read fifty times as great. These words were accidentally omitted.

TEXAS.—The treaty will soon be sent to the Senate, when we shall hear from it. We would urge the people to meet and send strong memorials to congress against annexation. No time is to be lost.

MORNING CHRONICLE.—This is the best daily paper of which we have any knowledge. Besides its importance as a liberty paper, its business departments will compare favorably with any other Boston daily. Success to the enterprise.

Some valuable communications are necessarily deferred to next week.

We would simply say for the encouragement of other towns, that the cause of liberty is making most encouraging progress in this town, greater than at any former period.

The Bath Telegraph has published Mr. Cone's communication to which we referred last week.

☞ We suggest to the committees of County Associations, the expediency and importance of sending a letter or agent to each town to raise a sum amongst the abolitionists sufficient to furnish them a supply of liberty tracts. The importance of doing this now cannot well be overrated.

### TRACT DEPOSITORIES.

A Depository of neat and powerful liberty tracts is now established for

Franklin County, at Farmington, John Titcomb, Agent.

Somerset County, at Norridgewock, E. J. Peet, Agent.

Kennebec County, at this office, and H. Waters, Augusta.

Penobscot County, at the office of the Bangor Gazette.

Waldo County, at Belfast, John O. Poor, Agent. Will friends in other counties designate some central place, and efficient man, where and with whom such depositories may be established? With suitable activity by anti-slavery men and women in each town, they can soon be furnished with tracts. Delay is dangerous.

The reduction of military preparations in the country can scarcely fail of affording gratification to every philanthropist. Maine has reduced its military system till the saving of expense, including time and all other incidentals, will not probably be less than \$300,000 a year.

The doings of congress on this subject are in the same direction.

### FOUR HUNDRED SLAVES TO BE SHOT.

Capt. Clarke, of sch. Patuxet, arrived at New York from Matanzas, reports that 400 slaves connected with the late conspiracy were in irons, and would be shot in a few days. One of them had poisoned a whole family in Matanzas. Numbers are daily tried, and, if convicted, are immediately

shot. A regiment of troops had just arrived from Havana, for the purpose of scouring the country.

EMBLEMS OF WHIG DEMOCRACY. Rev. Calvin Colton is the authorized mouth-piece of whig principles. He is the author of the "Junius Tracts," which whigs are spreading over the country, by members of Congress. No. 5, was one of the most pro slavery documents ever published in this country.

It has not perhaps been anticipated that the 'Log Cabin,' 'Hard Cider,' and 'Coon skins,' of 1840, would be again brought forward to influence the political conduct of an enlightened and christian people; that the solemn trust of a freeman's ballot was again to be controlled by such means of public degradation. But that is a mistake.—The Whig Tract to which we have alluded comes out distinctly for a return to those measures for success. It says:

"Whig democracy prevailed in 1840, in our opinion, only because it was believed to be true democracy. We are also persuaded, it can only prevail now and ultimately for the same reason.—We would not lay aside the 'Log Cabin,' nor 'Hard Cider,' for they are the appropriate symbols of democracy; nor even the 'Coon,' for people like to laugh.

Log Cabins, Hard Cider, and Coons, then, are declared to be the 'appropriate symbols of whig democracy' and they are again to be employed to influence the elective franchise among civilized people. Such measures ought to be condemned in the severest terms by all sensible men. They degrade the public mind, dissipate that sense of around the exercise of sovereign power, render the people the dupes of senseless clamor and artful demagogues, and lead them thoughtlessly to ruin. That "democracy" of which such things are emblems, ought to be spurned, and the party professing it rejected from all support by the people.

### MR. VAN BUREN AND ABOLITION.

In a letter to the Democratic Central Committee of Kentucky, dated April 21, 1840, Mr. Van Buren says:

"These truths are demonstrated in the results of the labors of the Abolitionists of the United States, which have hitherto been productive of nothing but evil, and restraints upon the colored race, vexation to the owner, and distraction to the councils of the nation. In reference, then, to such practices as those to which you have called my attention, I can, as a public man, find the path of duty only in one direction—that of UNDISGUISED OPPOSITION."

Whatever of non-committal there may be about Mr. Van Buren on other subjects, he is frank on this matter, so far as he is concerned. Surely no abolitionist can vote for him consistently, or for the party that will support him; and we respect the frankness of the democrats in generally admitting the fact, however wicked their principles. With such a candidate it would be sheer duplicity for any party to claim anti-slavery character or objects.

### CASSIUS M. CLAY, THE WHIGS AND DEMOCRATS.

It is a fact not to have been anticipated that the whigs, with all professions of abolition, and exultations that C. M. Clay has not yet abandoned them, have not published his eloquent speech in reply to R. M. Johnson. We have neither seen or heard of one whig paper that has done so, unless paid for it. Some have published parts of it, but will not give the whole to their readers—they dare not. Neither will publish Mr. Adams or Mr. Giddings' speeches to much extent. Mr. Giddings recently made a most excellent speech, which we intend to publish, but we believe it has not appeared in a single whig paper. These men (Mr. A. however, is not a whig) are tolerated by the whigs only for the sake of courting the abolitionists, and were it not for them, these men would be left without any efficient support.

The democratic papers we believe have published Mr. Clay's speech entire, viz. the Independent Democrat, and Illinois Statesman of Illinois, and Southport Telegraph of Wisconsin.

The Boston Courier published it as an advertisement, for pay, and prefaced it with disparaging remarks, unaccompanied with a word of sympathy.

The Philanthropist remarks as follows respecting this matter.

"We confess we are deeply grieved at such conduct. Willingly would we forego all the advantages to be derived by the Liberty party from this cold blooded policy, for the sake of seeing a better feeling among our countrymen. Is it not really a duty, when we see a noble southerner stand up and beard the lion in his den, to speak kind words to him, and assure him of our sympathy? Or have we fallen so low, that we must cower in silence beneath the frown of the laughing oligarchy, whose vengeance he fearlessly brands where it has the power to work its will?"

### PREDICTION.

The Bangor Democrat uses the following language with reference to the Connecticut election. The object is to persuade those liberty men who formerly voted with the democrats, to vote with them in future; but the prediction is valuable only as showing the consequence of either "whig" or "democratic" abolitionists voting for the slavery parties. Let all "abolitionists be seasonably aware of this."

The whigs and liberty parties are fast coalescing, and from the signs and evidences already given there can be little if any doubt that most of the abolitionists who were originally whigs will vote for Henry Clay. Let the democratic abolitionists be seasonably aware of this, and understand where whig abolitionists through design or from old associations and natural affinities will lead them. It does not require one to be a prophet or the son of a prophet to predict that a large portion of the whigs now ranking themselves as members of the "Liberty party" will vote for Henry Clay.

### THE DISTRICT—THE CONSTITUTION.

The question of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, has long agitated the public mind, and upon which there is a great diversity of opinion. When the General Government was first established, its Constitution guaranteed to the several States the right to hold slaves, and when the territory composing the District of Columbia was ceded to the United States, the right of the citizens to hold slaves in that territory was reserved by the State governments. Mr. Van Buren believing, as a large portion of the democratic party believe, that Congress has no control over the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, refused to give his sanction to any such measure.—[Democratic Clarion.]

This paper does Mr. Van Buren injustice, for we believe he has no where expressed the opinion here attributed to him, nor denied the constitutional power of congress over slavery in the District. This power was scarcely, if at all, questioned, north or south, until it became a matter of party interest so to do.

Will that editor do the public the favor to point to that article of the constitution which contains the alleged "guarantee?" Will he also refer to that reservation spoken of respecting the people of the District? The truth is, no such guaranty

or reservation exists, and we presume an editor usually so candid, will look at this important subject, and so inform his readers.

We subjoin all that relates to this point in the articles of cession by Va. and Md. premising, that as the terms of accepting the territory had been previously fixed in the Constitution, congress had no power to accept or allow of reservations. Its jurisdiction must be "exclusive," or it could not be received at all.

### Act of Cession from Maryland.

Dec. 23, 1788, the General Assembly voted, "That the Representatives of this State, &c. be, and they are hereby authorized and required, on the behalf of this State, to cede to Congress, all the United States, any District in this State, exceeding ten miles square, which Congress may fix upon and accept for the seat of government of the United States."

### Act of Cession from Virginia.

Dec. 2, 1789, the General Assembly enacted, "That a tract of country, not exceeding ten miles square, nor any less quantity, &c. shall be, and the same is hereby forever ceded and assigned to the Congress and government of the United States, in full and absolute right, and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon, pursuant to the terms and effect of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of the government of the United States."

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to vest in the United States the right of property in the soil, or to affect the right of individuals therein, otherwise than the same shall may be transferred by such individuals to the United States.

And provided also, That the jurisdiction of the laws of the commonwealth, over the persons and property of individuals residing within the limits of the lower classes, having accepted the said cession, shall by law, provide for the government thereof, under their jurisdiction, in manner provided by the article of the constitution before cited.

### ELEVEN PENCE SAVED!

A gentleman lately returned from England states that the effects of the Penny Postage System (now in successful operation through Great Britain) upon the intellectual, moral and social habits of the lower classes, are truly astonishing, as well as cheering; that hundreds of thousands are learning to write, for the sake of corresponding with their friends. The effect of reducing postage from a shilling to a penny, in increasing the number of letters, is well told in the anecdote of an Irishman, writing to his son in London, "My dear boy, do not forget to write often for every letter saves me eleven pence!" This, he remembered, however, is not mere anecdote for the number of letters has actually increased by many millions; and as the result, for several years past the British Mail, carrying letters at the uniform rate of a penny, and newspapers for nothing, has cleared, over all expense, about THREE MILLIONS of dollars annually!—[New York Tribune.]

Nothing prevents the adoption of the English system in this country, but slavery. Its evils to the country in this respect are beyond estimation, especially to the "lower classes." The poor people of the country, as in all other instances of despotic power, are the greatest sufferers; and well it will be when they cease to support those powers, which nourish the causes of their sufferings.

### THE CAUSE IN THE WEST.

It is highly gratifying to observe the rapid advance which our cause is making in the west. We do not mean that the east is to be outdone by the labors and triumphs of our brethren in the west should encourage every heart, and nerve every hand. Their papers are fast increasing in number and circulation. The tract operations are prosecuted with energy, and men are laboring with uncommon zeal.

One new sort of agents has been set to work—a class which they call "Readers." These take the most valuable documents, collect the people in school houses, and read. (In many parts of Maine this plan would be of great service, and we would recommend it for immediate adoption. Try it.)

The following from the Western Citizen, will afford some view of their operations.

This American Freeman, is a large and excellent liberty paper published at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, formerly devoted to show, now to true democracy.) We learn by the American Freeman and other sources, that the Liberty cause is running like wild fire, through the Territory. Mr. Codding has spent several weeks in the counties on the Lake, and where he goes, work is sure to be done. Two anti-slavery papers have already started. In Southport, Liberty candidates have been nominated for town offices, to be supported at the ensuing election, and, as we understand, with a pretty fair prospect of success. So fearful have the whig parties become of the success of the Liberty party, that committees were delegated from one convention to the other, proposing a union of the whigs and democrats, in order to give the Liberty party at once a perfect and everlasting defeat.

The first Number of the Freeman contains a list of the members who have subscribed to the constitution of the Liberty Association at Milwaukee, among which are many influential citizens of both parties. Isaac P. Walker, who was the democratic candidate for elector at the last presidential election in this State, declared his conversion to the Anti-Slavery cause, and subscribed to the constitution. He is now relating his experience, and giving his reasons for sustaining the Liberty party, in a series of articles for the Freeman.

### THE MIRROR AND THE LIBERTY PARTY.

In our remarks two weeks ago respecting the attacks of this paper on Mr. Leavitt, we remarked that Mr. L.'s explanation "ought to have







